JAMES MONROE'S BURIAL.

DIE IN PENURY. Palse Statements About President Mon roe's Financial Condition Toward the Red of His Life-His Bounty to Relatives and His Official Position the

Causes of His Embarrassment.

A descendant of James Monroe was recently whether it were true that, this distin ruished statesman was buried in a neglected grave in Virginia with not even a headstone to mark the spot. This report has been published repeatedly in the newspapers, together with the statement that Monroe died in great penury and want. One newspaper even went o for an to state that his death was "hastened by the poverty that forced him to go hungry want of medicinal food," and that at the ime of his decease his son-in-law, Samuel Bouverneur, at whose house he died, borrowed the money to pay his funeral expenses. The absurdity of this latter statement will be apparent, when it is known that at the time Monroe's death Mr. Gouverneur was a man of irdependent fortune apart from the salary which he was receiving as Postmaster of the city of New York, an office which he filled at the time of Monroe's death. His means were therefore too ample for him to allow a fatherin-law of such distinction to suffer for anything that money could provide.

Much surprise has often been expressed that James Monroe did not accumulate a fortune Suring his long and successful public career. To explain the fact that he died comparatively speaking only a roor man, it is necessary to enter somewhat into his private life and personal affairs. Almost from his boyhood Monroe took upon himself the education and support of his two brothers, Andrew and Joseph, and his sister, Mrs. Buckner, and he subsequently contributed largely to their maintenance and support. In the Monroe correspondence in the possession of Mrs. Gouverneur of Washington, there are manuscripts bearing upon this interesting subject, some of which were written as early as 1794, during Monroe's first mission to France. This heavy burden he faithfully carried through life, and though often oppressed by the heavy cares and expenses that some of his numerous official positions entailed, his purse was always spen to these relatives, who were apparently villing sharers of his bounty. Two years before his retirement to private life, in the spring of 1823, while Monroe was President, his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, being somewhat familiar with his private affairs, and realizing that he would leave his high official position a penniless old man, if some check was not out upon his liberality, wrote

him the following words of advice: "To both Maria [Mrs. Gouverneur] and myself it is ar object of the most anxious solicitude that after a life devoted to others, you should now provide for yourself. Rest assured that this sentiment is most warmly indulged by all your friends, and more particularly those who have witnessed the generous sacrifices which have distinguished your life. Feeling myself, as I know you will esteem me, above every consideration of interest, I do not hesitate to express my sincere hope that you will direct all your efforts and resources with the view to the settlement of your affairs, and particularly to such a provision for yourself as may render you more comfortable for life. To effect this I know that not only your own efforts are requisite, but every member of your family must unite to relieve you from expense. With your immediate family these feelings are cherished in the warmest degree. Toward every other member of your family throughyour whole life there has been a series of the most generous and affectionate conduct. but I trust that both they and you will forgive me when I say that the time has arrived when further sacrifices ought to be resisted. I write you in that candor which can only low from the most affectionate feelings warmly interested only for yourself and my aunt [Mrs. Monroe]. James [Col. James Monroe. nephew of the ex-President] is now more than independent. He has every good feeling toward you and I believe would unite in effecting the objects to which your friends look with interest. It is equally his duty, as I believe it would be his pleasure, to provide for his parents, and when his means are compared with your own it must be admitted that he would be destitute of feering if he permitted the smallest sacrifice upon your part in reference to this object. By such an arrangement he will become himself acquainted perfectly, as he ought to be, with his father's affairs, and

crable ex-President learned of the passage of this act through the Hon. George M. Hibb of Kentucky, who was at this time serving in the United States Senate. His letter is dated March 3, 1831, and is as follows:

"My Good Frieru: So I must cell you, for you have been a friend to me. The bill for the settlement of your accounts was finally passed. This, I hope, will make the evening of your life easy. I feel so much pleasure in this event that I cannot refrain from communicating the result to you, pressed as I am by the current business of the Senate on the last day of legislation. Accept the tender of my sincere regard and undiminished disposition to serve you."

cere regard and undiminished disposition to serve you."

Mr. Bibb was a sentleman of the old school, and it is related of him that he was the last United States Senator to wear small clothes, a fashion he retained until the end of his life.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of July 5, 1831, in noticing the death of Mr. Monroe, refers to this last appropriation in the following manner:

"Happy it is for his country that the reproach of tetal ingratitude caunot, in this instance, be cast upon her. The long withheld debt was paid, just in time to save her honor, and to gild the evening of his days, which had else, after all the obligations she owed him, closed in sorrow and penury."

stance, be cast upon her. The long withheld debt was paid, Just in time to save her honor, and to gild the evening of his days, which had else, after all the obligations she owed him, closed in sorrow and penuty."

The last will and testament of James Monroe reads as follows:

"Having given my estate called Ashfield to my daughter Elizabeth [Mrs. Hay], which estate cost me about six thousand dollars, it is my will and intention to pay my daughter Maria [Mrs. Gouverneur] that sum to put them on an equality in the first instance, and then divide my property remaining, after paying my just debts, equally between them, my said daughters. With respect to the works on which I am engaged and leave behind, I commit the care and publication of them to my son-in-law. Samuel L. Gouverneur, giving to him one-third to my daughter Elizabeth. Lappoint and constitute my son-in-law. Samuel L. Gouverneur, my sole and exclusive executor of this my last will and testament. hereby revoking all others, giving him full powers to carry it into effect. I recommend my daughter E. K. Hay to the paternal care and protection of my son-in-law. Samuel L. Gouverneur.

"JAMES MONNOE."

A duly authenticated copy of the inventory of the personal estate of James Monroe, filed in the records of Lotidon county, at Leesburg. Va., is now before me, and the valuation of the various items amounts to \$15,779.00.

These records also show that Oak Hill, his handsome estate in Loudon county, Va., situated ten miles from Leesburg, which was subsequently solid by his executor for a larke sum of money to John W. Fairfax, was at Monroe's death left entirely unencumbered by debt. It can therefore be clearly seen that Monroe did not die a pauper. His claims were allowed by Congress, and he passed away tranquilly and quietly on the 4th of July, 1831, amid the ringing of belis and the firing of cannon, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Gouverneur, and of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, and his nephew, James Monroe, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend hi

LOST IN A GREAT FOREST.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS. The Deldsive Short Cut as a Sure Means of Losing Onesetf-Horror and Hope-

Hopes That Made Matters Worse, ADIRONDACE LODGE, Aug. 10 .- According to Charles Dudley Warner, it is just as easy to get lost in the Adirondacks as in Boston. Some people, who have tried both, think it is even easier, and every one agrees that if you are looking for a good place in which to stay lost, there isn't any comparison between the two.

The Sun correspondent hasn't been lost him-

self; at least, not here. But he is in the proud position of knowing some one who has been, and that some one is a woman. It is a pretty tolerable sort of adventure, even for a man, to go astray in the depths of the forest, When it happens to a woman, it becomes a matter for quick work by a rescue party, or else-well, an insane asylum or an undertaker, very possibly. Women may be said, without fear of contradiction, to be out of their sphere when they are lost in the woods. They would be better off in the loneliness of a booth at the polls. They make a worse box of their plight in the woods than the ballot box could possibly be. In short, they

ought not to attempt it.

To the credit of the lady who was lost last week be it said that the adventure was an accident. She didn't do it with any malice aforethought. It was purely informal, just as Mr. Warner said his was. Anybody who is hankering after such an experience, however, couldn't possibly select a better place than this one. It would be an excellent headquarters for people who want to get lost. The expression "get" ost is used advisedly. There are only two ways of acquiring the state of being lost around here. One is by exercising great carelessness and the other is by deliberately going out and "getting"

oneself astray.

There are miles of trails radiating from this point, but there are ever so many more miles of forest than there are of trails. Anybody with ordinary common sense and half an eye can follow most of the trails, at least for a considerable distance. Anybody with mighty good sense and a pair of keen eyes can wander in the forest till the robins nest again if he can stand it that long and the rescue party hasn't luck, and it stays cloudy.

The favorite method of losing oneself is by means of the delusive short cut. You can never strike a man in the woods who is not dead sure of just where he is. The less he knows about forest paths the more sure he is. He can always point out the directions of every mountain, hill, and camp, although he can see nothing but a patch of sky over head and a wilderness about him. Being so sure of the location of everything, of course he can always furnish you or himself with hypothetical short cuts to them all. Lucklly the Adirondack forests are too primeval to offer inviting short cuts, else would the rescue parties have a busier season. In most places the woods are almost impassable, once you get off the trail. Impassable, that is, to the uninitiated. The experienced woodsman will dive into them. hatchet in hand, keen observation in his eye, the accumulated knowledge of years in his brain, d the love of the forest in his heart, and will

come out all right. The lady who was lost last week had none of also closed in order to afford its employees an opportunity of joining their fellow citizens in solemnizing the obsequies. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with citizens who assembled to honor the memory of the departed statesman. It has been stated that the interest in these obsequies was so great that more than 100,000 persons occupied the housetops, balconies, windows, and streets alone the toute of the fureral procession. When the body reached the City Hall an eloquent address, was delivered by 'resident William A.' Duer of Columbia College for which the procession moved to St. Paul's Church, where religious services were conducted by Bishops Onderdonk and Wainwright. The remains who carried in a hearse covered with black obsess. From the middle panel of the hearse hung the national flag reversed, and above the whole waved eight black feathers. On either side of the body role the pall bearers in open, carriages. They were Samuel Southard, Morroe Coretar of the Nowly Col. Richard Valek, John Watts, John Ferguson, a nava officer; David Brooks, Col. John Frumbuil, Gov. Aaron Orden of New Jorsey, Thomas Morris, and of Robert Morris, and at that time United States Marshal. The long procession which followed the remains was composed of all the prominent men and societies in New York, including the Society of the Cinchnant, of which Morroe was an original member. The body was temporarily placed in the Marble Cometery on Second street in a vault belonging jointly to Samuel T. Gouverneur znd. his brooks from the coff in the search of the Keventh New York, including the Society of the conditions of the Australa. The long procession moved away.

For twenty-likely tears Monroe's body rebosed in this son-in-law's vault. In 1858 it was dimensioned, and, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of Virginia, was taken back to Richard, and, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of Virginia, was taken back to Richard and the prominent men gain department of the west of the second which leads these provisions, except the last one. She is an

with place of the time to a ministred that has the smallest service upon your part in reference to this object. By such an arrangement, the sealest searchest and the state of the particle of the state of the particle of the state of the particle of the particle of the state of the particle of the part

with excitement as well as fatigue. It seemed to ms I could not begin to retrace my way. I had almost reached the limit of my strength, It was then that I learned what is the energy of despair. I turned and worked back again, feverishly, breathlessly, panting, stumbling, steadying myeelf now and then to listen for another note from the horn. But I beard nothing. At last I could go no farther, and I dropped upon a log at the bottom of a sort of ravits. In front of me were the great, upturned roots of a fallen tree, and beyond that a ledge of rocks. I sat there nevving myself to attempt to cale them when I heard some one calling. The shock of joy and relief was aimost worse than the effect of the fatigue and nervous terror. I could not utter a sound, and for a moment I was afraid I had lost the power of speech. But I put every atom of strength into my effort to call, and made some inarticulate noise. The shouth had come from above me, and my voice evidently reached the men who had called, for in a moment I has detended the men who had called, for in a moment I had the woices, but I couldn't stand. In a few moments, however, the guides came crashing through the voices, but I couldn't stand. In a few moments, however, the guides came crashing through the undergrowth, instern in hand, and -well, I was found. It doesn't sound like very much when it is told, but it was the most poignant moment of my life. The men incklig knew the way back to the Jumber road which I had followed in the morning and once on that, two of them heiped me down to the river, while the third carried the lantern. When we got to the river one of them hurried on to get a buckboard and came back to the bridge after me.

"It was a more dreadful experience than any one who has not tried it can possibly imagine. If I had not been alone it would not have been enlivened. I didn't even have the solace of a pipe with which the average man would be supplied. I am very unobserving, and I could not tell anything by the shadows. I simply knew that I was astr ADPENTURES OF A WOMAN ASTRAI

CANADA AND FREE SILVER.

American Interests in the Dominton Already Affected by the Popoerat Platform. MONTREAL, Aug. 15 .- The prominence of the silver question in the Presidential contest in the United States has produced three pro-

nounced results in Canada: It has led to the banishment from circulation of American silver and Treasury notes, it has weakened con fidence in and lessened the business of Ameri can fire and life insurance companies, and it has led to a movement which may ultimately bring about the withdrawal of Canadian capital from American securities and investments.

For a number of years American silver and Preasury notes circulated throughout the Dominion almost as freely as Canadian coin and currency, and were accepted unhesitatingly. Of course, the Canadian banks and Government lost the profit they would have

reaped on the Canadian dollars which were replaced by American, and they began to consider means to remedy this last winter. The Bankers' Section of the Board of Trade of Montreal discussed the matter, and appointed William Weir, President of La Banque Ville Marie, and Thomas Macdongall, manager of the Quebec Bank, a sub-committee to prepare a report. They issued their conclusions some months ago. They called on the Government to take some undefined steps toward banishing American coin. Nothing further was done. The circulation of punched and multilated Canadian coin and the sin-provoking 20-cent piece of Newfoundland were very general, and ome shrewd speculators made a small fortune by buying up large quantities of similar American coin and circulating it. This sort of thing became such a nulsance that the papers took it up, and defaced cein was refused. This class of coin has, as a consequence, disappeared.

The Chicago platform and the subsequent

development on the silver question caused an anxiety in Canada, and people became suspicious of all American money. The Montreal street railway was the first to take definite action by posting up notices refusing to accept it. For several weeks previous the tomers under protest. Last week they de-clined it absolutely, except at a heavy discount, and very little is now in circulation.
Of course, all the large tourist hotels accept it gladly, as they can dispose of large quantities to tourists returning home, and most of their guests are Americans. The two great railway systems also, the Grand Trunk and Canadian

systems also, the Grand Frunk and Canadian Pacific, running through American business, receive it without hesitation, and the result is at present that their ticket offices are turned into money-changing concerns. A few days ago a tourist paid for his ticket at the Canadian Pacific Railroad agency in Canadian money, and received a \$20 gold piece in change.

"No," he cried, "give me Silver, give me bills, Canadian bills even. I would not touch that with a pair of tongs.

He was a Western man American gold is published to the United States must be considerable. The bankers' sub-committee above referred to calculated that there must have been at the time of its report fully \$4,000,000 of American silver in circulation and probably half that amount of bills, "oronto, Halifax, St. John's, and other cities have fallen into line with Montreal, and many Chambers of Commerce have endorsed the banks.

Bankers are very cautious about discussing the withdrawals of gold from New York by the Canadian banks within the past few weeks. When the movement began William Wier, President of the Ville Marie Hank, gave as his explanation that there was little money to be made by bringing in gold, as there was no demand here for Am are averse to discover and the withdrawals are due to a disturbance of confidence. The Hon, George A. Drummond, President of the Bank of Montreal, Canada's strongert institution, said:

"The agitation of this silver question is a monace to ever interest, and postpones any and every anticipation of better times. It seems equally useless to discuss seriously its demerits as a noiley and to estimate its chances of success. A ratio of 16 to, when the commercial values are 32 to 1, means repudiation, welther more nor less. The mere possibility of such a measure becoming law is beyond a doubt the cause of distrust in every quarrer, and the present cause of distrustine and one in Halfax, have executed in New York. What adds to this distrust of the valled to the gold. Londress, however, to the hereey of thinking the

AROUND THE WHIST TABLE.

VIEWS ON THE CALL FOR A TRUMP THROUGH AN HONOR TURNED.

Disadvantages of the Play as Shown at the Recent Manhattan Beach Tourney— Interesting Test of a Lend Among Ne-

bracks Players and Its Result-Problems. If the call for a trump lead through an honor turned is a trick-losing play, it may well be asked how it has come into such general use, even among good players. The only explana-tion at hand is that it is a fad, and has been taken up without sufficient investigation and analysis of its pretensions, just as American leads were. In looking over the various authorities on whist, it will be found that the game of "catch the honor" is only recommended by one writer, the unsoundness of whose theories THE SUN has frequently pointed out. Hamilton makes no mention of the artifice of calling for the trump lead by opening with an irregular card, but has this to say on the subject of leading through honors turned:

"If the trump card turned up to your right is an honor, say king, oneen, or tack, do not let this fact alone deter you from leading up to it if your hand demands a trump lead. If you hava tenace over the card turned, it is, of course, an advantage to have the trump, particularly a high card like the jack or ten, come up to you through the honor turned. In such cases, if you think you can get word over to your partnor in time, you may not lead trumps as you would if the card turned was a small one. This, however, is critical work, and very often results in more loss than gain."

It will be noticed that he makes no mention of the ace turned, and seems to take it for granted that every one knows nothing is lost by leading up to it. Street, in his "Whist up to Date," does not mention "catch the honor" at all. Neither does Howell in his "Whist Openings," Although both these works have been published quite recently. Coffin, in the latest edition of the "Gist of Whist," has a brief paragraph, in which he says:

"Holding a fourchette over the trump card, or one or more cards in sequence with and be-low it, renders it desirable to open the hand in an irregular way, which is a command to partner to lead trumps through the dealer." The last edition of "Cavendish" does not mention the play at all. In "Whist Tactics" it

is simply stated that:
"Many players look upon the lead of a strengthening card as a call, if an honor is turned up; not otherwise."

The chief authority for this play is to be found n "Whist of To-day," Milton Work devotes the third chapter to it, and gives a "Table of Cases, in which the giving of a command to lead through an honor turned, is apt to be very advantageous." The first lines of the table are as

Righ Trumps in Leader's Hand K. Q. and others, not the J. K. J. 10, and one or more others.

In the opinion of our best authorities on the rame this is bad whist and unsound doctrine. It has been the experience of the best players as far back as we have any authentic records that it is equally advantageous to lead up to as through an ace. Away back in 1742, in his

it is equally advantageous to lead up to as through an ace. Away back in 1742, in his "Directions how to play when an ace is turned up," Hoyle says if your trumps are small show your suit first and then lead right up to the ace, in his directions for cases in which the original leader holds fourchette over the turn-up, Hoyle does not tell him to beat about the bush until the hand is spoiled and the game is lost, but directs him how to play so that the cards in his own hand and those probably with his partner may prevent the turn-up from making. It must be remembered that it was the fashion with the old school to lead through an honor turned, and many a game was lost by so doing before the weakness of the system was established.

A point which is always overlooked by those who play "catch the honor" is that when they do not invite the trump lead, their adversaries readily infer that they have no combination in trumps which would make such a lead desirable. This is valuable information, even if negative, as the combinations are not numerous, and it can readily be inferred that the leader has none of them. This often gives the denier a hint how to play in tight places. Here is a hand played at Manhattan Heach during the last congress, in which the original leader lost five tricks by following Milton Work's advice. The circumstances are exactly as described in the "table of advantageous leads" just quoted. The ace was turned, and the original leader held K. Q. and three other trumps, but not the jack.

A-B are partners against Y-Z. Z dealt and turned the heart ace. The underlined card wins the trick, and the card under it is the next one led.

TRICK.		x	В	Z
1	4 J	& Q	4 4	4 6
2	5 4	K a	4 4	2 4
3	7 4	Q a	6 4	3 4
4	♥ 6	A 4	9 4	8 4
5	& A	4 2	& 5	4 7
6	43	▲ K	49	410
7	40	80	A O	100
8	04	♥3	Ol	V A
9	ΦQ	30	Jø	10 4
0	KO	50	20	10
1	70	48	60	V 2
2	0.9	♥10	9 0	07
3	υĸ	♡ B	QO	♡ 5

13...... SK SB QO S

A-B win six tricks.

Trick 1—This lead of the lack, with the ace in hand, will be found among the examples of leads given by Work. In this case A has no other distinctively irregular lead with which to make the call. The moment the queen fell on the lack it was evident to the table that A wanted B to lead his best trump.

Trick 2—Warned by the invitation conveyed in A's opening lead, Y loses no time in making what tricks he can. It is a moot question among "catch-the-honor" players as to whether or not B should show the number of trumps he holds by sub-echoing in the plain suits when his partner has called by an irregular lead.

Trick 3—At this stage A might have changed to diamonds, which is the only sult in which his partner can possibly get into the lead. But A knews that his original lead was false and misleading, and that It has no idea that he holds the club ace; therefore A feels compelled to lead that card for fear his partner might be short in clubs or get a discard and then trump the sult.

Trick 6—After making the club ace A thinks there is a chance to force his partner. Even if the openents win the third round of clubs, they must open diamonds.

Trick 7—B jumps at the chance to get into the lead and respond to the signal. It will be noticed that everything is favorable to A's game, for it has the exact card to lead through that will do A the most good, the jack.

Trick 8—The original lead has warned Z that A has a good finesse if H can lead an honor, so it is very improbable that Y can win the jack if Z passes it. It is also to Z's interest to stop the trump lead at once, and to force his partner, who can have no more spades, or he would have led one at trick 7 to force the calling hand.

Trick 9—A is obliged to protect himself. If he passes Y will make a small trump and force with the thirteenth club, glying Z a discard.

Trick 11—The diamond 7 is well played, and shows that A's end game is much obetter than his opening. If Y makes the mistake of trumping, A makes his major ten

TRICK.	A	Y	В	z
1	08	♥3	OI	♡ A
2	K O	30	20	10
S	⊕ K	08	44	02
4	OO	Ø10	4 4	05
B	Ø 8	4 2	4.5	07
6	70	80	00	100
7	40	50	AO	46
8	5.4	48	90	4 7
9	7 .	Q 4	60	410
0	43	4 Q	49	2 6
11	04	A .	6 4	3 4
2	4 A	& K	9 4	8 .
	4 J	K &	Je	104

A-B win eleven tricks. i Trick 1—The original leader in this casa seems to have had faith in the doctrine that nothing is lost by leading up to an ace turned.

Trick 2—T's lead probably appeared to him the best thing for his band. Had he followed a the long suit theory and opened his weak foureard suit be would have sayed one trick, but no more. The odds against his partner winning two tricks in spades were 8½ to 1, but inck was with him. It may seem that the lead of a spade must save two tricks; but analysis will show that it does not, for A will trump the third round and catch all the outstanding trumps. On these three rounds of trumps B will discard all his clubs, and would then make five tricks in diamonds and the spade jack, ten tricks. A's play of the diamond king, second hand, is well judged. The jack is certainly Z's best diamond. If Y has both acc, and queen, the king is lost in any event. If Y has the see, but not the queen, A's play does not matter, but if Y has the queen and B the ace, A will not only win this trick, but can perhaps return the diamond, to great advantage after the trumps are out.

haps return the diamond to great advantage after the trumps are out.

Trick 5—B's discards clearly indicate strength in the diamond suit, so A goes on and draws the last trump.

Trick 10—A's discards invite the lead of the best club in B's hand. The ending this brings about is very pretty and well worthy of study. Y would pass this club if he could, which would compel B to lead a spade, but A knows Y caunot pass it, because he is marked with the ace and king of spades and two clubs higher than the eight; see his discards. A takes advantage of his position and kneps the two winning clubs, as the trump will stop the spades.

ON LEADING TRUMPS. ON LEADING TRUMPS.

as the trump will stop the spades.

ON LEADING TRUMPS.

In an answer to a correspondent in Kearney, Neb., printed Aug. 2, The Sun advised the lend of a trump from the following land: H. Q J 2; trumps; C. R B; D. K 10 4 3; S. K 10 4 2. The answer is objected to by one of the parties to the dispute, who writes to The Sun that although the trump was led in actual play, and gained two or three tricks on the hand, the leader's partner still considered it "an act of lunacy, with undeservedly fortunate results," and had so informed his partner when the hand was played and the result announced. He adds that the question has been submitted to several players of repute, among them the editor of the official organ, Whist, who says: "The trump lead would not be justifiable," and recommends the lead of the diamond 3. To test the matter, one of the Nebraska players held out the thirteen cards of the leader's hand and the turn-up trump and similed and dealt the remaining cards to the three other players, analyzin; the result of the lead of the plain suit as compared to that of the trump. This experiment was repeated twenty-five times, and it was found that in thirteen instances the lead made no difference in the score. In three cases the plain-suit lead gained a total of three tricks, and in the remaining chains in the remaining cases the trump lead saled a total of the trump that the adds were about 10 to 2 in favor of the lead addised by THE Eur, without counting the first hand actually played.

It is a curious fact, and often commented on,

about 10 to 3 in favor of the lead advised by Tirk Evs, without counting the first hand actually played.

It is a curious fact, and often commented on, that while short-suit players are very backward about leading trumps, even with five or six, when they have nothing in the suits to make, they are notoriously forward in trump play when they have any chance for a good gave in plain suits. Many instances of this have been published in these articles from time to time, and the result of recent experiment in this direction would seem to sustain the truth of howell's contention, that if the long-suit game is going to be successful at all—that is, if anything is going to be made out of cards smaller than aces and kings—it will generally be found advisable to begin with the trump attack.

Here is a hand played in the mamilion trophy trials at the last congress which illustrates this trump-leading feature, and incidentally furnishes an excellent example of bold and intelligent second-hand play in the face of very discouraging appearances. Z dealt and turned the heart 9:

TRICE.	Fonter.	Y	Hen- riques, B	z
1	ØJ	V 2	m Q	σз
R	₫ 6	V 4	010	♥8
3	3 .	♥ 5	♡ K	♥ 9
4	4 4	07	O A	2 4
5	20	K O	90	3 0
6	Jø	8 .	Qø	5 4
7	70	4 2	40	6 0
8	AO	9 4	3 ◊	QO
9	10 0	46	4 0	43
10	8 ◊	48	7 6	4.5
11	50	410	47	49
12	4 A	4 K	& J	6.4
13	K &	A &	4 Q	10 4

A-B make eleven trican.

Trick 1 - With this hand a long-suit pia Trick 1—With this hand a long-suit player would of course open the diamond suit. Whether he did so with the ace or the fourth best would make no difference, as there are exactly nine tricks in the hand for A-B that way. If A opens with the ace first, Y passes the second round, having four trumps, and Z makes jack and queen it once. If A begins with the fourth best, Y w return a small spade, trump the next diamond, and run with the spade ace, especially if B calls.

Tricks S and 4-As diseards are distinctly directive. He is forced to diseard from a suit are as the state of the suit are as the state of the suit.

Trick S-1 is each his best diamond to show A assistance from him in that suit, if it has nothing higher than the 9, the K Q Jareail and assistance from him in that suit, if it has nothing higher than the 9, the K Q Jareail hausted he cannot afford to with a trumps exhausted he cannot afford to with the suit of the suit, no matter how the cards i.e. It is fortunate for A that the king fails on the first hand to be a major and the cards i.e. It is better to lead a suit in wine holds and the suit of the sui



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the

transjent nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper ef-forts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts— rightly directed. There is condert in the knowledge that so many forms of the knowledge that so many locius of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constinuted condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative. Syrup of Figs promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you nur-chase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co, only, and sold by all rep-

utable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laan-tives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely med and gives most general satisfaction.

LIVELY TROLLEY RIDES.

EXPERIENCES ON A FIVE-CENT TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND.

An Italian Who Wouldn't Sit Still and a Big Man's Cure for Restleaners. The Colored Passenger's Hat-The Power Gave Out and the Car Was Stalled,

Life on the trolley cars that run down to oney Island via Bensonhurst is somewhat checkered, but never dull. The perfeds when the cars are not crowded with passengers are very brief, and the crowd is always interacting. The passengers on a late trip on Thursday night were not numerous, but they were lively. There were probably a dozen of them.

In one of the middle sents was a little, stockt-

ly built Italian, who had probably been visiting friends in Mulberry Bend and imbibed too fre ly of Chianti or some other flery liquid. He had his wife with him, and he made everybody on the car nervous. He could not keep still a moment. He was apparently quarrelling with his wife and jumped from side to side of the car trying to get into another seat. The car was bowling along at tremendous speed, and drunk as he was, he knew enough not to risk his neck by passing from one sent to another in the regular way. His movements apparently set the teeth of a stalwart passenger on edge. The big man was in one of the rear seats and finally became so riled at the Italian that he yelled; "Sit down there," in a tone so peremptory that the Italian flopped down and

looked around with a wicked expression.

It was useless for him to try to remain quiet. with the ace first, Y passes the second round, having four trumps, and Z makes jack and queen stones. If A begins with the fourth best, Y w return a small spade, trump the next diamond, and run with the spade ace, especially if B calls.

The short-suit school believe that if they have cards of refetry enough to bring in a suit after the trumps are out of the way, the first thing to do is to see if the trumps can be got out of the way. Abart from this consideration, A has no better lead, as both the club and spade suits are out of the question, and there is no use opening the diamond suit while there is a chance to make something out of it later on. As Howell asys. "with such a hand let the long suit alone" it will be noticed that A takes no chances of his partner rawing another trump, but wins the trick and goes right on to the end of the story.

Trick 3 and 4 -A's discards are distinctly directive. He is forced to discard from a suit in which he has two honors and to blank an ace, so that his partner shall have no doubts about diamonds being his suit.

Trick 5-B leads his best diamond to show A that that its all be conversed in the set. however, and after a while he began fidget-

From the San Principle Examiner.

Anton Lavigneo, the farmens Greek who held the coast champloned of or entering watermelous on Jackson street wharf, has his his reputation. For years there was not a man on the front who could even catch mission on the front who could even catch mission with Anton, and it was his word to boast loudly of his skill. All the little boas who infest the wharves tecking what they might devour fairly detested Anton because he never dropped a melon. Day after day like big Greek, with a large glove on each hand, stood beside the steamboars, caught the first close of the steamboars, caught the first close melons as they were furcion a here, and then to seed them to the men on the wagons. This morning Anton was at work as usual on a cargo of particularly fit watermeions. After loading the first wagon a half overried. While waiting for the first team Mr Levignon laid his gloves on a box and west out to speak to a friend. When he returned there was an unusually large crowd of now present. Attou looked upon the throng as a tribute to his greatness. So he smiled softly, suiled an interest such a facility of the first made, To be surprise the big green half share he was an tackled the first made. To be surprise the big green half share he was another melon met the same fate, and Auton turned pairs. Could be have lost his graff it seemed so for live more nelous cascaded from the champlon catcher.

Then he thought to scammine his gloves and found the paims thickly besineared with large